ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Great Britain's Queen Dons a Sprig of Shamrock,

ALL LONDON IN EMERALD HUE

Ireland's Color a Badge of Loyalty for the Nonce.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE

LONDON, March 17.-Shamrock day promises to vie with primrose day in the earts of the people, judging from the enthusiasm with which, for the first time in the history of the nation, loyalists all over the United Kingdom are celebrating it. Everywhere the green is conspicuous. From Windsor Castle, where the queen observed the day by wearing a sprig of genuine four-leaved shamrock, to the East End slums of London, where the ragged urchin glories in his morsel of green weed, nearly every one sports something in the shape of a green favor. A word from her majesty has turned the emblem of semi-disloyalty into a badge of honor and has made the shamrock the most prized of all the plants in the British Isles

Bells Hang for St. Patrick.

By the queen's order, the bells in the curfew tower of Windsor Castle honored St. Patrick this morning: Irish airs played by the Grenadiers enlivened the queen's luncheon and on London's Mansion House floats a new loval Irish flag, with the union jack a new loyal Irish flag, with the union jack in the upper corner and a crowned harp in the center of a green field, as distinguished from the Irish flag which bears the harp without the union or crown. The street venders have done a roaring trade with flags buttons, clover, moss, spinach, bits of green ribbon, etc. Houses and stores lavishly display green flags and bunting, and Irish soldiers and sailors showing a special pride in wearing the national emblem.

The supply of genuine shamrock was so

The supply of genuine shamrock was so caree that half a dozen leaves sold readily for half a crown. The ancient ceremony trooping the colors" at Dublin castle wa trooping the colors at Dubin caste was especially picturesque. It was performed today in the presence of the lord lieutenant of Irehund, Earl Cadogan, the Duke of Connaught, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and a brilliant assemblage. All troops were the shamrock.

Nobility at an Irish Sale. second day's sale of the Irish Indus-

tries Association was opened at the London Mansion House this afternoon by the Lady mayoress, with princesses, duchesses, countesses and commoners attending the stal's, which conducted the biggest kind of a Most of the government officials hoisted

the irish flag and the clubs were similarly decorated, the officials all wearing the

green.

In the churches the preachers referred to the occasion, thanking Providence that the English had learned to love and respect their Irish fellow subjects as they never knew or respected them before.

The lord chief justice, Lord Russell of Killow in, set the example in the law courts and all the judges followed his example of wearing the shamrock below their ermine collars.

theaters are all preparing to mark the day in the same way tonight.

On the stock exchange the enthusiasm shown in celebrating the day gave the room the appearance of a green house. The shamrock was everywhere, and there was more toasting of healths than work. As a result prices were better, though nobody knows why.

Scenes at Aldershot.

scenes at Aldershot were characteristic of the celebration of St. Patrick's day and at all the other garrison towns the shamrock was donned by all the troops privileged to wear it. At reveille the Irish bands made a tour of the barracks, playing bands made a tour of the barracks, playing "Garry Owen," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" and "The Boys of Wexford." In front of the officers' mess they played the national anthem and cheered the queen. It is understood the queen, having approved the proposed formation of a regiment of Irish guards, will make the announcement on the subject today. The usual lerd Tayor's procession took place in Dub-In today. The lord mayor of fields and the mayor of Cork participated, Mi a number of nationalist mayors refused to accept the lord mayor's invitation to take part in the affair. The chief magistrate met with a mixed reception, and there

met with a mixed reception, and there were disorderly scenes at several points along the route of the parade. . Patrick's Church, London, was den

ly packed when Bishop Brindle, D.S.O. (dis-inguished service order), late chaplain with the British forces in South Africa, officiated at a pontifical high mass in the architecture. at a pontifical high mass in the presence of Cardinal Vaughan. All the clergy and the tengregation were the shamrock, and the scene as the cardinal, in his red and white fobes, slowly moved up the central aisle blessing the congregation, was very im-pressive. was expected that the cardinal would deliver the St. Patrick's day address, but the duty devolved on Father Aldan.

PARADE IN NEW YORK.

St. Patrick Day Marchers Have Fine Walking-Overhead.

NEW YORK, March 17.- The green flag of freland divided honors with the national, state and municipal colors on public buildings in New York today, while many br ess buildings and private houses also flew the ensign of the harp. Overhead the day was all that could be desired, but under foot was deep slush, through which the St Patrick's day procession tramped bravely. headed by the 67th Regiment, with the 1st Regiment of Irish Volunteer Infantry. As usual the parade was under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was participated in by all of the Irish so-ciettes. Besides the parade there were sev-eral other celebrations in honor of the day, and tonight nearly all of the Irish societies

Marched in Storm at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17 .- The chief marshal, his aids and a few of the Irish organizations were on hand today in readipess for the annual St. Patrick's day parade. A bitterly cold northwesterly wind swept across the mustering place, in the vicinity of Grand Circus Park. However, something like a couple of hundred braved the storm and paraded past Bis Foley's residence and to the bishop's ca

The temperature this morning stood at 1 The temperature this morning stood at lelow zero in Detroit and through southern Michigan, the coldest 17th of March in twenty-three years. For the amount of show on the ground the day breaks the

Celebration in Canada

TORONTO, Ont., March 17 .- St. Patrick's lay is being observed here and throughout the province with unusual enthusiasm Everybody is wearing the shamrock, while the Irish flag is flying on all the public buildings. Services were held in the Cathdie churches, where reference was made to the bravery of the Irish soldlers in South Africa. Concerts and banquets tonight by the different Irish societies will wind up the

Three Divorces for Desertion.

Justice Barnard, in Equity Court No. 2. his afternoon signed decrees granting Sallie Butts a divorce from Edward A. Butts, Julia A. Martin a divorce from Henry C. Martin and Hortense D. Kerr a divorce from George W. Kerr. Desertion of the petitioner by the respondent was alleged in

Leg Broken in Two Places. Isaac M. Fox, forty-one years old, living at No. 1205 13th street northwest, was seriously injured this morning while serving milk to customers in the Lenox Flats While at the elevator his left leg was accidentally caught between the car and the wail of the building, and was broken in two places. He was taken to the Emer-gency Hospital in the hospital ambulance.

Population Living in Houses Within the Police District 150,000.

Work Performed by the Sanitary Corps and Result is Valuable Only as a Rasis.

The War Department has received a report from the sanitary corps which has been making a census of Manifa. It places the population actually living in houses within the police district at 150,000. The territory included in this census does not embrace the suburban districts or take into ecount people living in bancos or those who are inmates of convents and seminaries. The work of the corps is not complete by any means, but it establishes a basis upon which the health department may proceed in its statistics and in its provisions for maintaining the health of the community. As the orientals are a very reticent people, the task of taking the census was not performed without considerable diffi-

Dread of the Census Taker.

The report was of great service to the local health authorities in estimating the population of the crowded sections of the city. There is a large transient population that comes or goes daily that could not be reached, and this class is largely responsible for the overcrowding. In many instances nearly the entire population of a neighborhood scattered in every direction upon the appearance of officers in search of information. In some courts and alleys in Binondo and Santa Cruz the people have a decided dread of European visitors. When the sanitary officers entered a building in some districts the occupants almost simultaneously disappeared like rats into little holes and corners, and they were unable to find them afterward. In many cases the people who could not get away acted like criminals who had been caught in doing wrong, and could not be persuaded to give any information about themselves or their neighbors. reached, and this class is largely responsi-

Over Twenty Thousand Buildings. The report shows 20,700 buildings, 17,449 large rooms, 25,121 small rooms, 61,945 men, 43,056 women, 29,933 children, 4,087 aged persons and 8,852 Chinese. The population of Tondo was placed at 25,423, with 2,384 houses for them to live in. San Nicholas houses for them to live in. San Nicholas follows, with 23,794, and 2,618 houses. Santa Cruz was next, with 20,275, and 2,663 houses, and Binondo is the next in line, with a population of 19,955 and 3,649 houses. The Chinese population was turned in as 8,852. This is thought to be 10, out of the way, as there is no don't that there are at least 50,000 cineses in the city. The Chinese section in any city is always crowded, and at night is the only time that they can be found in their houses. As the corps did all their work during the day they would possibly find one Chinese, when after the curfew had sounded a dozen could be found.

STREET EXTENSION BILLS.

That for Columbia Road Regarded as

a Model to Be Imitated. In the matter of liouse bill 5777, to creite a permanent board for opening streets, understood that the Commissioners are of the opinion that a report upon the proposed measure is unnecessary in view of the action of the House District committee upon the bill providing for the extension of Columbia road eastward from 13th street. House bill 5777 provides for the appointment of three competent persons as a per-manent board, to assess damages and benefits, and the attorney for the District while being of the opinion that the general white being of the opinion that the general idea is a good one, believes that the board of assistant assessors could and would per-form the duties of the proposed board to the entire satisfaction of persons inferested. the entire satisfaction of persons interested. It is believed that the Commissioners, in their future actions and opening of streets, will cite this Columbia, road measure as a model one, and as one whose general provisions it would be well to adopt in all such bills. It is also understood that they will recommend that provision for the improvement of extended and opened streets should be placed in regular appropriation acts, and not inserted in those providing for the extension or opening of the streets. Another general recommendation which they are expected to make is that every such measure should provide that the expense incident thereto should be equally borne by the United States and the District, and not wholly by the municipality. he entire satisfaction of he It is believed that the C

England Asked to Remonstrate.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "Concurrently with the representaions of the American Asso ington against the anti-foreign policy of the empress dowager, the China Association has suggested to the British minister (Sin Claude Maccionald) that a remonstrance against the action of the Chinese govern ment would be consistent with British

"The present attitude of the diplomatic body in Pekin appears to indicate acquies-cence in the reactionary policy of the em-press dowager."

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona-fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands which are returnable, and which are, in fact, returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

Circulation of The "Evening	g Star."
SATURDAY, March 10, 1900	39.418
MONDAY, March 12, 1900	32,556
TUFSDAY, March 13, 1900	32,806
WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1900	32,712
THURSDAY, March 15, 1900	33,752
FRIDAY, March 16, 1909	32,565
Total	202,809

Daily average33.801 I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, March 16, 1900-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed. for valuable consideration, to bona-fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain

J. WHIT. HERRON Cashler, Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1900. CHAS. S. MUIR.

Notary Public, D. C.

in the office unsold.

by Committee.

To Punish Conspiracy to Discriminate in Rates or Give Rebates and to Control the Building of Vessels.

The final drafts of the amendments to the ship subsidy bill, agreed upon by the House ommittee on merchant marine and fisher

es, have been completed. One of these amendments declares the Sherman anti-trust law to be "specifically applicable to the builder, owner or either or ooth of them, of any vessel entering into any contract provided for by this act, and any such vessel is hereby declared to be property in the course of transportation

within the intent of said law." The other two amendments, designed to further prevent combinations either belows:

Aimed at Discrimination and Com bination.

"Section 25. That upon complaint made to the Secretary of the Treasury that two o more persons owning, controlling or operatpensation under this act, which aggregate in tonnage one-third of the total tonnage of in tonnage one-third of the total tonnage of all vessels so registered and enditled to compensation, have entered into any con-tract, combination or conspiracy, whatever be the form thereof, for the purpose of con-trolling the terminal facilities for shipping in any port or ports of the United States, or for regulating or increasing the rates or fares for freight or passengers in trade or commerce among the several states, or or fares for freight or passengers in trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, or for granting any special rebates or privileges to shippers in such commerce, or for otherwise patting any restraint upon trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, the Secretary saul five a time and place for hearing such charges, and give notice thereof to the persons interested, and may require the production before him of any contracts or papers which he may deem material in the consideration of such charges. If, after notice and hearing, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sustain such charges, thereupon the right of the person or persons so found violating the provisions of this section, and their assignation of the section of the interest of the provisions of this section, and their assignation of the section of the section of the interest of the provisions of this section, and their assignation of the section of

Sec. 25. That any contract, combina ion or conspiracy in whatever form made or entered into, between the persons own ing, controlling or operating two or more ship yards in the United States which have enstructed, are constructing or are capa

Aggiast Combine of Builders.

constructed, are constructing or are capable of constructing, during any one year, vessels aggregating in tonnage one-third of the total tonnage of the new vessels registered and entitled to compensation under this act, for the purpose of limiting or centrolling the number, tonnage, classes, kind or type of vessels to be constructed therein or for regulating in any manner the terms or increasing the prices of construction of such vessels, is hereby declared to be illegal; and any consolidation, absorption, sale or transfer, by the persons owning, operating or controlling two or more ship yards of the United States of the capacity aforesaid, of the privileges, franchises or property of such ship yards for the purpose of limiting or suppressing competition agreed. he purpose of limiting or suppressing competition among such ship yards and of placing control of the terms and conditions of such contracts for constructing vessels therein under one management, is hereby declared to be illegal.

Henring the Charge.

"Upon written complaint, filed with the Secretary of the Treasury by any person having a contract or application for a confor the construction of new vessels iract, for the construction of new vessels in the United States under the provisions of this act, of a violation of the proxisions of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice to the interested person or persons of such complaint and fix a time and place for a hearing upon the charges made and may require the person or persons against whom the charges are made to produce before him any contracts or papers which he may deem to be material in the consideration of such charges. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall find that the provisions of this section have been violated he is authorized and directed upon the application of the person or persons having contracts or applications for contracts for the construction of vessels as aforesaid within two years next thereafter, to grant register as provided by law as vessels of the United States to foreign built vessels to the aggregate tonnage of the amount of tonnage of the vessels constructed by the persons so found violating the provisions of this section during the year next preceding such order.

"Such foreign-built vessels so registered shall be regarded as new vessels constructin the United States under the provisions

"Such foreign-built vessels so registered shall be regarded as new vessels constructed in accordance with the contract or application for contract of such person or persons, and shall be deemed to be constructed in compliance with such contract or application therefor and with the terms of any bond provided for by this act, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and snan be entitled to all the benefits and privileges and be subject to all the condi-tions and obligations applying by this act to new vessels constructed in the United States, except that such vessels shall not enter the coastwise or lake trade of the United States.

United States.

"The word 'person' or 'persons' wherever used in this section shall be deemed to include 'corporations,' 'associations' and 'partnerships' existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, of any state, of any territory or of any foreign country. This section shall not be held to interfere with or prevent the enforcement of any other law of the United States prohibiting contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of strade."

ENGLISH WALL PAPER TREST

It Proposes to Have Absolute Control of the Trade. Y In a report to the State Department, Con-

sul Halstead, at Birmingham, England, says that "trusts" are created there with-out attracting public attention or causing alarm, and although no trouble is taken to keep the fact from the public, it is ex-tremely rare that a voice is raised against uch combinations.

These remarks are based on the recent formation of a wall paper trust, with a capital of nearly \$30,000,000. Dealers are required to buy all their stock from this required to buy all their stock from this combination, and to sell no other for a period of about ten years, but latitude is allowed within fixed limits to certain dealers whose trade actually requires them to use a certain amount of foreign-made paper. In such cases, however, the dealer is the content of the cases are the dealer. In such cases, however, the dealer is re-stricted to a limited number of designs, and must purchase the same through the com-

bination.

Consul Wilbour of Dublin, in discussing Consul Wilbour of Dublin, in discussing the same matter in a report to the depart-ment, says that in order for American wall papers to compete it would seem to be nec-essary for the United States makers to the combination of the combination of the combina-tion of the combination of the combinat essary for the United States makers to reach some agreement with the combination. He says there is a class of papers made in the United States which is imitated in Great Britain and Germany, but is not so good. These papers are in gloss or satin finish and can be sold at reasonable prices, while the imitations cost very much more. In order to suit the English market the American papers should be made twenty-one inches wide, instead of eighteen, and twelve yards long, instead of nine yards.

Bryan Will Not Attend.

The manager of one of the hotels in Kansas City said, in an interview, that while the subcommittee of the democratic national committee was in that city Monday and Tuesday he had received information that Mr. Bryan would not be there. He declined to give the source of his information.

A Blessing in Disguise. the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Those who have farms and gardens may rejoice at this prolongation of winter past the middle of March, since it is one of the best guarantees of a fruitful season. An early spring too often starts the sap to running and vegetation to growing so fast that the frosts which are almost cerfain to follow later kill the buds of fruit and flowers, and the result is a scarcity of both during the later season. Held back as they are this year by continued cold weather until the season is well advanced, these are likely to come to maturity at the proper time without disaster from the frost.

Amendment to Ship Subsidy Bill Favored Efforts Made to Induce Him to Withdraw Quick Work With Unknown Man Who Died He Is Committed to the Asylum by Ju-His Resignation.

> Desire of the Administration to Reward Rim-View of Democrats , in the House.

An effort is being made by some of the administration officials to induce General Wheeler to withdraw his request for immediate action upon his resignation. It is intimated that this effort is attributable solely to a warm interest in the personal welfare of the general. It is recalled that the President has had it in mind to ask Congress for special legislation empowering him to retire General Wheeler, General Lee and General Wilson, with the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. Some of the persons who are interested in the success of this movement feel that by immediate resignation, and the prosecution of his present determination to secure his seat in the House of Representatives, General Wheeler will arouse antagonisms which may make it difficult or impossible thereafter to secure from the House the legislation needful to secure his retirement. It is uncertain whether, if Gen, Wheeler presents himself before the bar of the House the oath will be administered to him as a member of the House. The question in the minds of democrats is whether they should object to his taking the oath or should, on the technical assumption that brigadier general in the regular army

they should object to his taking the oath or should, on the technical assumption that they have no official knowledge of his having held a commission in the army, permit him to take the oath and then afterward unseat him upon the facts of his holding a commission being ascertained.

Those who in the Roberts case held that there existed no right to object to the cath if credentials were correct on their face, do not like to interfere with Gen. Wheeler taking the oath in advance of a legal ascertainment of the disqualifying facts.

If objection is made by any one, however, it is said that Speaker Henderson will sustain the objection, and that at any event the general will not be permitted to retain the seat, even if he is permitted to take the oath.

the seat, even if he is permitted to take the oath.

If sworn in he will be at once made the subject of an investigation to deermine whether he still held a commission in the army after the meeting of Congress, and if it is found seat he did, even though his resignation had been tendered, his seat will probably be declared vacant. It is said, however, that General Wheeler may not present himself to take the oath. General Wheeler himself says that he will not demand his seat, and that whether or not he presents himself for the oath will depend upon the decision he reaches after pend upon the decision he reaches after talk with Secretary Root.

SLAVERY PROHIBITED

Proclamation Issued by the Governor of Gnam.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a opy of the following proclamation issued by Gov. Leary of the Isle of Guam:
"To the inhabitants of Guam: In Issuing

this decree the government desires and earnestly invokes Divine blessing and guidance in its official action and in the daily oursuits and occupations of the citizens of Guam. "By the cession of the Isle of Guam to the

United States of America all of the authority, power and responsibilities of sover eignty were transferred to this government, and in transforming and organizing the new political power the surest and speediest route to specess, prosperity and happiness for the inhabitants of this island is by benevolent assimilation to the fundam principles that constitute the basis of free

nevocal assimilation to the fundamental principles that constitute the basis of free American government.

"Honest officer with just compensation, dignified by faithful consideration of the mutual inferests and welfare of all concerned, should fisture prosperity to this community; whereas the existing labor-degrading system of fluman bondage, and unjust, indefinite servitude or peonage, permitted during the late Spanish control in this island, is, in fact, a system of slavery, and as such is subversive of good government, is an obstacle to progressive civilization, a menace to popular liberty and a violation of the sacred privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by his excellency, the President of the United States, I, Richard P, Leary, captain, United States navy, governor of the Isle of Guam, do hereby announce and publicly proclaim absolute prohibition and total abolition of human slavery or peonage in the Isle of Guam on and after the 22d day of February, A, D, 1900

or peonage in the Isle of Guan after the 22d day of February, A. D. 1900 and all persons are hereby commanded to comply with the requirements of this proc-

amation.
"In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States naval station, Isle of Guam, to be affixed.

"Done at Agana, Isle of Guam, the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lori 1900, and of the independence of the United States of America the 124th. (Signed) "RICHARD P. LEARY, U.S.N.,

Guam to Have Telephones.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- The John D. Spreckels has sailed for Guam carrying mails and freight. This is the first ressel which has ever left here for the Ladrones with a cargo of merchandise. The bulk of the cargo is for the stocking of a store, to be owned and operated by a com-pany at Guam. There is also a telephone plant on board, which will be put up and operated by the company.

A SOLDIER'S DIARY.

Leading Events in Which Command Participated in Philippines.

From far-off Cervantes, Luzon Island. Mr. Floyd G. Carroll has written to his friend, Mr. Arthur F. Brockhagan of 9051/4 7th street northwest, giving particulars of his experience as a member of Company E. 33d United States Volunteers. In his description of the trip from Honolulu he says

"There were but two or three nights that we could not sleep on deck-quite different from the good old Potemac, and, by the way, you feel it a little more. Sometimes you are standing on your head.

"I tell you this is a fine place, after all. Some people wonder what Uncle Sam wants with the Philippine Islands. Well, if they could see what the boys over here do they could see what the boys over here do they would stop their wondering. I would not take \$5,000, and erase what I have seen from my unind y Some of the returning state volunteers; who have not been five miles from Manila, do not know what the Philippines; look like, and they cannot tell you anything about them."

Mr. Carpoll incloses his diary from the arrival in Manila, October 29, to January 20, the most important entries being these: "November 7—Landed at San Fablan under fire of gunboats; enemy driven out; one man wounded.

man wounded. It is a word of the control of the con

enemy estimated at about 2,000.

"November 14-Magalden; more fighting enemy had to retreat, with heavy loss; or our side two men injured, not fatal.
"November 30-Kandon; had Thanksgiving dinner, followed by order to move at 2

p.m.
'December 2-Left Conception, following pretty close on the heels of Aggle; about 8 o'clock a.m. enemy opened fire on us from the mountain top. where they were well intrenched; some 200 of his men there, but only sixteen showed up at the next town; Gen. Pilar killed; our loss three killed and nine wounded. nine wounded.
"December 5—Cayan; G-n. Concepcion
and five officers surrendered to Major "December 24-Bantoc; seven killed and four captured, including one captain

Aggie's side. "December 25—Christmas; Aggie's wife, paymaster and a lieutenant cold "January 11-Left Vanavi for Quingan Private Hadfelt of our company speared by a Negritos while guarding pack train dying in a short time."

at Emergency Hospital.

Maj. Sylvester Says Police Knew Nothing of the Case-Action Taken by the Health Officer.

A man who gave the name of John Colston and his address 1728 O street northwest died at the Emergency Hospital Thursday afternoon. He was brought to the institution Wednesday night and was quite ill and apparently under the influence of liquor. He claimed to be a laborer, a native of England and forty-eight years old A post-mortem was held yesterday mornthe cause of death was pneumonia. According to the statements made at the hospital twenty-tour hours after his death the health office was notified and the body was

Instead, however, of being taken to the Instead, however, of being taken to the morgue, in order to allow of portunity for identification, the remains were at once removed to the potter's field and buried. Up to a late hour this afternoon it is stated that no inquiries had been made at the hospital in regard to the dead man, and there is no clue as to his identity. The hospital authorities were informed on the day of his death through inquiries made by the officers of the third precinct that no house number as given above existed, and that there was no one of that name in the directory except one man, who was found.

There remain in the care of the matron of the hosopital the clothes of the dead man, his watch and other articles found on his person.

Police Knew Nothing.

Police Knew Nothing.

Maj. Sylvester, in conversation with Star reporter this afternoon, said he knew nothing of the death and burial of the man until he read an account of it in a paper. The police department had received no request from the Emirgency Hospital officials to have the man's relatives found. He med surprised to think that the body med surprised to think that the body should have been buried in such a hurry. Had his department been notified of the circumstances attending the man's death, said Major Sylvester, his body would certainly have been held in the morgue for several days at least, for the purpose of identification. In addition to the holding of the body there would have been an investigation made and the police of other cities would have been called upon for assistance. As the case stands, he said, the police department has had nothing to do with it.

Superintendent Schoenberger of the morgue said he had heard nothing of the man's death. No request, he said, had been made of him to hold the body. Health Office Action.

At the health office the officials said that

the usual course in disposing of the bodies of paupers was pursued in this case. Yesterday morning, it was stated, a message was received at the office from the Emergency Hospital reporting the death and asking for a coffin. The coffin was sent to the hospital and the body was re moved late in the afternoon. The death certificate, signed by Dr. Charles C. Smith of the Emergency Hospital, gave the man's name as John Colston and his age as forty-eight years. The certificate gave the in-formation that the man had lived in this

formation that the man had lived in this city for ten years and that his last place of residence was 1723 O street.

It also gave the information that pneumonia was the cause of death. On the back of the certificate was Dr. Williams' indorsement to the effect that the deceased and his relatives are unable to pay for the burial of the body.

A number of inquiries were made at the health office today regarding the case. Coroner Carr, it appears, had nothing to do with the case.

CONTROL OF STREET CLEANING. Commissioners Will Ask Congress for

This Authority.

The Senate having before its adjournment yesterday afternoon concurred in the joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$1,000 to enable the District Commissioners to re-move the snow from the street crossings and gutters of the city, Mr. Warner Stut-ler, superintendent of the street cleaning department, this morning placed 450 men and 75 horses and carts to work. This force will be, it is understood, continued or the work as long as the funds will permit, it being considered doubtful, however whether the sum appropriated yesterday will suffice to complete it. The work will continue temorrow, and about 100 addiional men will be ing employment should apply at the District building at 8 o'clock tomorrow morn

ing.
The deplorable conditions which The deplorable conditions which con-fronted the Commissioners and people of the District yesterday because of a lack of funds on the part of the municipal author-ities with which to remove the snow from the street crossings and gutters is not un-likely to have the effect of inducing the Commissioners to request of the Service Commissioners to request of the Senate uch an amendment of the pending Distric appropriation act as will not only place th appropriation act as will not only place the control of street cleaning directly in the hands of the Commissioners, but as will so increase the amount provided for such work as to enable them to use such appropriation for removing snow and ice from the crossings and gutters whenever it becomes necessary, instead of having to depend upon the small sum of \$1,600, which is, as a rule, provided for this work.

provided for this work.

Speaking of the matter today, Commis sloner Ross, who has immediate supervisio of the street cleaning department, express ed himself as being heartily in favor o such an amendment. Mr. Ross is of th such an amendment. Mr. Ross is of the opinion that the streets should be cleaned by the municipality, and that the funds provided for this purpose should be of such an amount as will permit not only of the sweeping and sprinkling of the streets, but also the removal of snow therefrom. He believes that there should be a lump sum provided instead of following the existing custom of making two specific areas. custom of making two specific appropriacontract system is undestrable in man respects, believing that if it were abo ished and the work done by the District the worl

and the work done by the District the work would be done not only more satisfactorily, but also more cheaply.

Commissioner Wight said he agrees with Mr. Ross entirely, and would be much grat-ified to have Comgress place the whole mat-ter in the hands of the Commissioners. Captain Beach, the Engineer Commissioner, in understood to be in accord with his as-sociates on the subject. seciates on the subject.

MONEY FOR REMOVING SNOW.

The \$2,000 House Appropriation Passed by the Senate. Shortly before the Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon House joint resolution to provide for the removal of snow and ice in this city was reported by the presiding officer, and, on motion of Mr. McMillan, was passed. It appropriates \$1,000 for cleaning snow and ice from the streets and avenues of the District, and \$1,000 for the removal of snow and ice, to be disbursed under the direction of the officer in charge of public

buildings and grounds Exportation of Imported Lead Ore. Solicitor General Richards, who is acting sttorney general, has rendered an opinion in which he holds in effect that the time imit in the proviso of paragraph 181 of the Dingley tariff act, Which says that the refined metal produced from imported lead ore must be re-exported or the duty paid within six months after its receipt, must be calculated from the date the ore was received at the smelter, and not from the time it was received at the port of entry.

Deficit in San Juan's Reccipts.

A dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says: A municipal deficit of \$80,000 in the fiscal year has been caused by an unexpected slump in the city revenues from liquors and cigarettes.

The budget committee in 1890 estimated that \$96,000 would be collected, but the amount to date is only \$26,000, though probably \$13,000 more will be received by July. The city owes the United States treasury \$30,000, and the city half is mortgaged to the Spanish Bank for \$20,000.

Orders have been issued prohibiting prize fights.

tice Cole.

Attorney General Griggs a Witness Is Cross-Examined by the

Attorney General Griggs was the principal

witness at an unusually interesting lunacy proceeding before Justice Cole this afternoon at the city hall. The person unde examination was Joseph G. Creamer, a man of wealth and a lawyer by profession. was taken into court in compliance with a petition of Attorney General Griggs setting forth that he is a friend of Creamer; that the latter is a lunatic with dangerous tendencies and unfit to be at large. Mr. Creamer's estate, so it was set forth in the petition, is worth more than \$50,000. Attorneys William A. Maury and Blair and Thom appeared as counsel for the Attorney General. Creamer, it will be remembered, came to this city from New York several weeks ago, and while in a certain section of the city announced his intention of killing a woman This led to his being taken into custody by Inis led to his being taken into custody by the police. He was sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane, but a few days ago was released on the promise of a woman who claimed to be a cousin of the man to take charge of him. He visited the office of the Attorney General and caused considerable noise there by his strange conduct.

Called Mr. Griggs His Enemy.

In court this afternoon Creamer was at-tired in the height of fashion and conducted the cross-examination of the witnesses. He showed himself possessed of much legal and literary brilliancy. Dr. Richardson, superintendent of the Government Hospital, Dr. Frank Hagner and Dr. Thomas A. Clayton testified that they had examined Creamer and found him to be of unsound mind. When called to the stand Attorney General Griggs informed the court that he had Griggs informed the court that he had known Creamer intimately for about twenty-nine years, and so far as he knew was the only friend of the man in this city. "He called himself a friend," interrupted Creamer; "John Griggs is the deadlest enemy I have."

Until lately, the Attorney General went on to explain, the conduct of Creamer had been decorous and proper on all occasions and that therefore his conduct of late had been in very marked contrast with that

and that therefore his conduct of late had been in very marked contrast with that of years gone by. Mr. Creamer gave vent to great indignation as regards the statement of the Attorney General that he is worth more than \$50,000. Creamer insisted that he is worth more than \$100,000. He remarked that he submitted to the rulings of the court because he had to, and declared that thieves and policemen are on the same plane morally. Wanted to Spoil His Day.

When asked by the court if he desired to further question the Attorney General Creamer replied that he would like to examine him all day. "I want to spoil the day for him," said the man, "for he has spoiled weeks for me." "You say I have dangerous tendencies,"

Creamer said, addressing Attorney General Griggs. "Did you ever know me to carry a pistol-"

a pistol-"
"Yes, once," replied the witness.
"And then I shot myse'f to escape going to a lunatic asylum," added Creamer.
Justice Cole signed an order committing Creamer to the asylum for treatment. It was explained by counsel that he will be considered an independent and paying patient. Steps are also to be taken to have a guardian to take charge of the unfortunate man's estate. While in New York it is said Creamer resided at 142 West 168th street."

ASHTON'S STATEMENT.

Alleged Murderer's Account of the Af-fray With His Victim. A verdict is expected late today in the case of George Ashton, colored, who has been on trial since Thursday in Criminal Court No. 1 for the murder of Ida Jackson

the 27th of last November.

The principal testimony offered by the defense was a statement from Ashton which was substantially similar to that submitted was substantially similar to that submitted to the jury yesterday by his counsel, as reported in The Star. It was in substance that Ida Jackson, the day of the crime, had applied harsh names to the defendant and struck him with a chair and clinched with him. He admitted that he struck the woman with his fist several times, in order to make her release her hold on him. The woman finally fell to the floor, and Ashton also fell in such a way that he rolled down woman many fent to the hoor, and Ashton also fell in such a way that he rolled down stairs. When he realized that the woman was dead he proceeded to a police station and delivered himself to the authorities. The consideration of prayers for instruc-tions occupied considerable time after the close of the evidence. After these were out of the way Assistant United States Attorney Gould late this afternoon began summing up.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

Judge Cole's Action in Case of Men Sentenced to Thirty Years Each. Justice Cole, in Criminal Court No. 2, this afternoon decided to set aside the senence and to grant a new trial in the case of Robert Pendleton, Frank Turner, Henry Ware, James Gray, Joseph Mack and How-Ware, James Gray, Joseph Mack and Howard Berry, convicted of criminal assault on Dora Minkins the 19th of last July, while near the James Creek canal. The sentence imposed on each of these defendants provides for imprisonment in the penitentiary thirty years, the limit of the law. The formal order in the case will be signed next week, and the trial will probably begin the 9th of April.

Justice Cole has decided to grant a new trial for the reason that the identification of all the defendants at the former trial was not convincing, and because of newly discovered evidence.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 4s. 1907, registered, \$1,000 at 116, \$4,000 at 116, \$500 at 115, \$1.000 at 111. U. S. 3s. coupon, \$1,000 at 111, \$1,000 at 111. U. S. 3s. coupon, \$1,000 at 111, \$1,000 at 111. U. S. 1900 at 112, \$1,000 at 111. U. S. 1900 at 112, \$1,000 at 615, \$150 at 61 ers., 132 old, 135 issed. Lincoin, 120 bid, 125 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 131 bid, 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 157 bid, 158 asked. American Security and Trust, 197 bid, 290 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 73½ bid, 80 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 73½ bid, 80 asked. Washington Jobid. Metropolitan, 80 bid, 85 asked. Corcoran, 40 bid. Peromac, 73½ bid, 76 asked. Arlington, 147 bid, 151 asked. German-American, 200 bid. National Union, 11 bid, 13 asked. Columbia, 12 bid, 12½ asked. Rggs, 8 bid, 8½ asked. People's, 6% bid, 6%, asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 111 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 83 bid, Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 83 bid, Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 83 bid,

RECENT CENSUS OF MANILA TO PREVENT COMBINATION GENERAL WHEELER'S CASE BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD MR. CREAMER IS INSANE FINANCE AND TRADE

Movement in Stocks Today Showed Usual Want of Confidence.

GOOD SHOWING OF EARNINGS

Tennessee Coal and Iron Declared a Dividend.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

secial Disputch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, March 17.-The movement

of prices in today's stock market reflected a further lack of confidence in the correctness of the room's position. Short con-tracts were covered in considerable volume on the theory that the evils of the bank statement had probably been discounted. The publication of further details covering the Third Avenue episode were also construed to mean that some support might be forced into the situation now that the real facts had been supplied by the receiver. Stocks had refused to decline materially during the week, and traders were appre hensive that an advance might come with-out special warning from a single good development.

Rumors of a dividend on Tennessee Coal and Iron were circulated early in the day, and the later action of the directors in de claring 2 per cent fully justified early buy-

and fron were circulated early in the day, and the later action of the directors in declaring 2 per cent fully justified early buying.

The back dividends on the preferred shares are to be paid with the new stock issue, and the common stock will hereafter participate in all the earnings of the company. From the rate declared today it is evident that the management feel justified in hoping to establish the property upon an 8 per cent basis. The revival of activity in iron and steel has perhaps found no more significant reflection than it connection with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. A few years ago dividends were not even predicted for the property, and those promised on the preferred shares had accumulated so as to equal about 50 per cent of the par value of that class of stock. The possibilities of a few prosperous years in the iron trade are again emphasized by today's action in this rehabilitated property. In the railroad list there was some good buying by conservative interests, the Pacific shares, both common and preferred, attracting a good investment inquiry. This class of stocks should lead any advance that may be pending, since the weight of situation strongly favors them. The Burilington pool continues to buy liberally, in spite of the official statement that the next refunding movement is three years distant. The neighboring shares held well in sympathy with the generally improved tone of the investment markets.

The bank statement was more favorable than was expected, and its publication resulted in holding prices firm under a mixed demand from the room. The threatened elimination of the surplus reserve was averted by a decrease in the loans, the first reduction in many weeks. The roduction in the reserve was about one-half the amount predicted, leaving the present surplus above legal requirements \$2,086,425. The total loss in lawful money was \$6,825. 700, divided between the Express movement and the operations at the subtreasury. The decrease of \$15,000,000 in deposits its about \$3,000,000 l

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

135 g 177 g 291 g Consolidated Gas... Con. Tobacco... Con. Tobacco, pfd... Delaware & Hudson Louisville & Nashville | 81° | 82 | Metropolitan Traction | 161 | 162 | Mannattan Elevated | 92° | 93° | 45° | M. K. & T. pfd | 45° | | National Lead Co | New Jersey Central | New York Central | X-rts | 1345 | 1547 | 1315 | 1547 | 1315 | 1547 | 1315 | 1547 | 1315 | 1547 | 1315 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 1547 | 154 ... 29 29%, 29 29
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Government Bonds. 2 per cents, registered, 1988-1928, 3 per cents, coupon, 1998-1928, 4 per cents, coupon, 1998-1928, 4 per cents, coupon, 1997, 4 per cents, registered, 1925, 4 per cents, registered, 1925, 5 per cents, registered, 1925, 5 per cents, registered, 1994, 5 per cents, coupon, 1964,

Ask

112 112 117 117% 135 136 Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. CHICAGO, March 17. Grain: Open. High. Open. High, 67%, 67%, 68%, 68%, 37%, 37%, 38, 38%, 23%, 24%, 12%, 22 Whent-Mny..... July
Corn May
July
Outs May
July

| July | 22% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% Low. 11.20 11.15 6.10 6.17 6.12 6.15 NEW YORK, March 17.-Cotton: Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, March 17. "Floor quiet and steady, unchanged; receipts, 8,441 barrels; exports, 9,894 barrels. Wheat firm; spot and March, 73'6a73%; May, 74'74%; steamer No. 2 red. 69'4a0'76; receipts, 806 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 68a 75; do. on grade, 70'6a74%. Corn dull; spot and March, 41'8a414; April, 41'8a414; May, 41'8a414; steamer mixed, 40'8a*00; receipts, 96',325 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 42. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30'8 sales; No. 2 mixed, 28a286; Rye sominal; No. 2 merby, 546 bid, Grain freights very dull, demand fat, no changed. Butter, cheese, sugar firm, unchanged. Eggs, 17c. Private Bills Passed by the House

Bills were passed in the House yesterday to pay J. A. Ware \$3,789 for extra services in the construction of the Mound City Nain the construction of the Mound City National cemetery; to refer the claim of Joshua Bishop for services as lieutenant commander, U. S. N., to the Court of Claims: to pay the heirs of devisees and legal representatives of S. L. Huskey \$130; to pay the widow of W. W. Ashby of Virginia, late United States consul at Colon, the remainder of one year's salary and allowances and for the relief of Wm. L. Orr; for the relief of Hattle A. Phillips. At 4:40 p.m. the House adjourned.